

# Goat Anti-FHL1 / SLIM1 Antibody

Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody Catalog # AF1414a

#### Specification

### **Goat Anti-FHL1 / SLIM1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application Primary Accession Other Accession

Reactivity Predicted Host Clonality Concentration Isotype Calculated MW WB, IHC, Pep-ELISA <u>Q13642</u> NP\_001153171, 2273, 14199 (mouse), 25177 (rat) Human, Mouse Rat, Pig, Dog Goat Polyclonal 100ug/200ul IgG 36263

### Goat Anti-FHL1 / SLIM1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2273

**Other Names** Four and a half LIM domains protein 1, FHL-1, Skeletal muscle LIM-protein 1, SLIM, SLIM-1, FHL1, SLIM1

**Dilution** WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 Pep-ELISA~~N/A

Format

0.5 mg lgG/ml in Tris saline (20mM Tris pH7.3, 150mM NaCl), 0.02% sodium azide, with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions** Goat Anti-FHL1 / SLIM1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### Goat Anti-FHL1 / SLIM1 Antibody - Protein Information

Name FHL1



# Synonyms SLIM1

#### **Function**

May have an involvement in muscle development or hypertrophy.

**Cellular Location** 

[Isoform 1]: Cytoplasm. [Isoform 2]: Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=Predominantly nuclear in myoblasts but is cytosolic in differentiated myotubes

Tissue Location

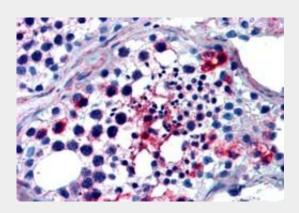
Isoform 1 is highly expressed in skeletal muscle and to a lesser extent in heart, placenta, ovary, prostate, testis, small intestine, colon and spleen. Expression is barely detectable in brain, lung, liver, kidney, pancreas, thymus and peripheral blood leukocytes. Isoform 2 is expressed in brain, skeletal muscle and to a lesser extent in heart, colon, prostate and small intestine. Isoform 3 is expressed in testis, heart and skeletal muscle

### Goat Anti-FHL1 / SLIM1 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- <u>Dot Blot</u>
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Goat Anti-FHL1 / SLIM1 Antibody - Images

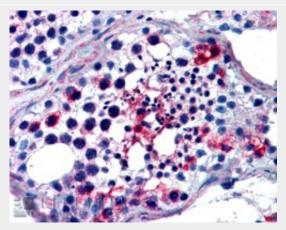


AF1414a (2.5  $\mu$ g/ml) staining of paraffin embedded Human Testis. Steamed antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6, AP-staining.





EB06507 staining (0.05µg/ml) of Human Muscle lysate (RIPA buffer, 35µg total protein per lane). Detected by chemiluminescence.



EB06507 (2.5µg/ml) staining of paraffin embedded Human Testis. Steamed antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6, AP-staining.

# Goat Anti-FHL1 / SLIM1 Antibody - Background

This gene encodes a member of the four-and-a-half-LIM-only protein family. Family members contain two highly conserved, tandemly arranged, zinc finger domains with four highly conserved cysteines binding a zinc atom in each zinc finger. Expression of these family members occurs in a cell- and tissue-specific mode and these proteins are involved in many cellular processes. Mutations in this gene have been found in patients with Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy. Multiple alternately spliced transcript variants which encode different protein isoforms have been described.

# Goat Anti-FHL1 / SLIM1 Antibody - References

Contractures and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in a novel FHL1 mutation. Knoblauch H, et al. Ann Neurol, 2010 Jan. PMID 20186852.

Immune evasion of the human pathogenic yeast Candida albicans: Pra1 is a Factor H, FHL-1 and plasminogen binding surface protein. Luo S, et al. Mol Immunol, 2009 Dec. PMID 19850343. Mutations of the FHL1 gene cause Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy. Gueneau L, et al. Am J Hum Genet, 2009 Sep. PMID 19716112.

Consequences of mutations within the C terminus of the FHL1 gene. Schoser B, et al. Neurology, 2009 Aug 18. PMID 19687455.

Four and a half LIM domains 1 (FHL1) and receptor interacting protein of 140kDa (RIP140) interact and cooperate in estrogen signaling. Lin J, et al. Int J Biochem Cell Biol, 2009 Jul. PMID 19401155.